Carolina Observer.

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Temperance.—We have on former occasions, furnished statements of facts calculated to aid our Temperance Societies in their great and good work. Pursuing this course, we beg that their attention, and that of the public generally, may be directed to the facts which follow:

From the National Intelligencer.

At a recent public meeting of the New York City Temperance Society, Hugh Maxwell, Esq. District Attorney for the City, offered the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, it has become evident, from the concurrent testimony of judicial officers, magistrates, civilians, physicians, and intelligent citizens generally, who have made themselves acquainted with the subject, that the use of intoxicating liquors is the occasion of almost all flagrant crimes, and, to a most alarming extent, of the immoralities, the pauperism, misery, diseases, and premature deaths, so multiplied throughout our country: therefore,

Resolved, That the high obligations of humanity and religion solemnly enjoin it upon all temperate persons, in common with those occupying civil and ecclesiastical stations, to aid by the decided influence of their example and their testimony, in doing away the source of their destructive evils and promoting a *total and universal abstinence from intoxicating drinks.*

Mr. Maxwell, in presenting this resolution, said that "having been brought, in the discharge of his official duties, into constant connexion with the Courts, he was prepared to say that the number of complaints presented in the City for criminal offences was not less than 5000 per annum; THREE-FOURTHS of which [this seems to be a fearful and wasteful number] had their origin in intemperance. The number of parties was of course 10,000. There were on an average, six witnesses to each case; 30,000 in all, *more than half of whom* were under the influence of intoxicating liquors, at the time the occurrences took place, concerning which they were called to testify. He had assisted in 20 trials for murder, and was satisfied that every one of the perpetrators committed his crime under the influence of intoxication.

Report from Hayti.—The last number of the African Repository contains some extracts from a report made by Thomas Kennedy, who has lately visited all the coloured families sent out to Hayti by the Society of Friends in North Carolina. Mr. Kennedy, a citizen of North Carolina, took out testimonials and instructions from the yearly meeting of Friends in that State. He was very civilly received by the President Boyer. The condition of the coloured families from North Carolina he found bad enough, and the colonists very much dissatisfied. They complained of not having received the stipulated compensation from the proprietors of the lands, and declared that they preferred their former condition of slaves in North Carolina to their present situation. Mr. Kennedy was not able to do any thing to improve their circumstances in that country. He attempted to take under his protection, with a view of removing them, a family which he had formerly emancipated, and was treated with great indignity on the occasion.

Mr. Kennedy does not give a very favorable picture of the state of society in Hayti. He describes the country as possessing a soil of exceeding fertility, producing abundantly with little cultivation—the water sweet, the air pure, and the climate salubrious. The government he says, is a military despotism—the Congress a mere fudge—the laws better worded than administered—the will of the President backed with an army of 40,000 men, the law of the land—the agriculture neglected—the commerce declining—the manners and customs disagreeable—the mode of living, in the country especially, poor and coarse—the people ignorant and conceited, practising polygamy—and the increase of the native population very small. He recommends sending colonists to Liberia instead of Hayti, as in the former country they would find themselves under a liberal government and laws, and would enjoy their own customs, manners, language and religion.—*N. Y. E. Post.*

Quite Cleared Out—A gentleman returned home from the Gloucester Assizes, a few days ago, having lost his cause, his shirt, great coat and spent all his money.

Warwick Advertiser.

A Dark Transaction.—Samuel *Black*, of *Black*man's District, Georgia, was lately brought before Justice *Black*-ford, charged with assaulting and beating one Mr. *Brown*, from which he received a *black* eye.

The Manufacturers Hotel on Market Square, Providence, now kept by Col. Barstow, is the oldest public house in that town. From a balcony, which lately stood in front of the west windows, George 2d was proclaimed King of England.

A LEGAL DREAM.

The forthcoming new edition of the works of Sir Walter Scott, as is already known to our readers, is to be accompanied with illustrative and explanatory notes, by the author. One is here subjoined. The readers of the Atlas will probably remember the story of the "Tapestried Chamber," from the same pen. Had the distinguished writer applied the same rules of interpretation in that case which are employed in the present instance, the objections then made would not have been offered.

The legend of Mrs. Grizel Oldbuck was partly taken from an extraordinary story which happened about seventy years since in the south of Scotland, so peculiar in its circumstances that it merits being mentioned in this place. Mr. R——d of Bowland, a gentleman of landed property in the vale of Gala, was prosecuted for a very considerable sum, the accumulated arrears of teind (or tithe) for which he was said to be indebted to a noble family, the titulars, (lay improprietors of the tithes.) Mr. R——d was strongly impressed with the belief that his father had, by a form of process peculiar to the law of Scotland, purchased these lands from the titular, and therefore that the present prosecution was groundless. But, after an industrious search among his father's papers, an investigation of the public records, and a careful inquiry among all persons who had transacted law business for his father, no evidence could be recovered to support his defence. The period was now near at hand when he conceived the loss of his lawsuit to be inevitable, and he had formed his determination to ride to Edinburg next day, and make the best bargain he could in the way of compromise. He went to bed with this resolution, and, with all the circumstances of the case floating upon his mind, had a dream to the following purpose:—His father, who had been many years dead, appeared to him, he thought, and asked him why he was disturbed in his mind. In dreams, men are not surprised at such apparitions. Mr. R——d thought that he informed his father of the cause of his distress, adding, that the payment of a considerable sum of money was the more unpleasant to him, because he had a strong consciousness that it was not due, though he was unable to recover any evidence in support of his belief. "You are right, my son," replied the paternal shade; "I did acquire right to these teinds, for payment of which you are now prosecuted. The papers relating to the transaction are in the hands of Mr. ——, a writer, (or attorney) who is now retired from professional business, and resides at Inveresk, near Edinburg. He was a person whom I employed on that occasion for a particular reason, but who never on any other occasion transacted business on my account. It is very possible," pursued the vision, "that Mr. —— may have forgotten a matter which is now of a very old date; but you may call it to his recollection by this token, that when I came to pay his account, there was difficulty in getting change for a Portugal piece of gold, and that we were forced to drink out the balance at a tavern." Mr. R——d awakened in the morning with all the words of the vision imprinted on his mind, and thought it worth while to ride across the country to Inveresk, instead of going straight to Edinburg. When he came there, he waited on the gentleman mentioned in the dream, a very old man; without saying any thing of the vision, he inquired whether he remembered having conducted such a matter for his deceased father.—The old gentleman could not at first bring the circumstance to his recollection, but on mention of the Portugal piece of gold, the whole returned upon his memory; he made an immediate search for the papers, and recovered them,—so that Mr. R——d carried to Edinburg the documents necessary to gain the cause which he was on the verge of losing. The author has often heard this story told by persons who had the best access to know the facts, who were not likely themselves to be deceived, and were certainly incapable of deception. He cannot therefore refuse to give it credit, however extraordinary the circumstances may appear. The circumstancial character of the information given in the dream, takes it out of the general class of impressions of the kind which are occasioned by the fortuitous coincidence of actual events with our sleeping thoughts. On the other hand, few will suppose that the laws of nature were suspended, and a special communication from the dead to the living permitted, for the purpose of saving Mr R——d a certain number of hundred pounds. The author's theory is, that the dream was only the recapitulation of information which Mr. R——d had really received from his father while in life, but which at first he merely recalled as a general impression that the claim was settled. It is not uncommon for persons to recover, during sleep, the thread of ideas which they have lost during their waking hours. It may be added, that this remarkable circumstance was attended with bad consequences to Mr. R——d, whose health and spirits were afterwards impaired by the attention which he thought himself obliged to pay to the visions of the night.

Deperate Deed.—On Tuesday last, *Richard Powers* of this City, shot a man by the name of *Jonathan Waynax*, with whom he had been previously quarrelling, of which wound Waynax instantly died. Powers was arrested and is now in Jail, to answer the charge of Murder, at our next Superior Court. It would therefore be improper to prejudice the public mind by any statement of facts in relation to the matter.—*Raleigh Register.*

Extraordinary Cow.—On the 10th inst. a cow, the property of Jane Potter, an elderly maiden lady in the vicinity of Shelbyville, died at the uncommon age of about thirty years. In the spring of 1806, she was put into a close pen for the purpose of weaning her second and last calf, (at which time she was six or seven years old,) where she was regularly fed and watered for 23 years, giving milk of the richest kind every day during the whole time. She was at all times well and hearty, and was milked the day before she died. She never was out of her pen but once, and then not out of the enclosure of the farm, having been scared by the discharge of a gun near the pen in which she was kept. A large number of the oldest and most respectable citizens in this county can attest the truth of this statement, should any person be disposed to doubt it.

Imp. Compiler.

The Canton Register states, that there is a spring on the Penha, the waters of which, many believe, make reprobates and villains of all who partake of them. We have thousands of such springs here, says the Philadelphia Aurora, called the whiskey stills.

WITCHCRAFT IN NEW-ENGLAND.

The subjoined facts are from a book written in 1767 by John Hale, then a pastor of the first church in Beverly, and published after his death. A part of them will probably be new to most of our readers, and the history of that memorable delusion must always be interesting to the descendants of the pilgrims:—

The first who suffered as a witch, was a woman of Charleston, in 1647 or 48. She was suspected partly because that after some angry words had passed between her and her neighbors, some mischief befel their creatures, and partly because some things supposed to be bewitched, or to have a charm upon them, being burned, she came to the fire and seemed concerned. She constantly professed her innocence of the crime for which she was executed. Another, some time after, was a Dorchester woman. Upon the day of her execution, she utterly denied her guilt of witchcraft; yet justified God for bringing her to that punishment for another sin of her life. The next was a woman of Cambridge, against whom a principal evidence was a Watertown nurse, who testified that the accused did bewitch to death a child; for the accused made much of the child, being perfectly well, but it quickly changed its color, and died in a few hours after. The sufferer denied her guilt to her death.

There was another executed, of Boston, in 1656, and two or three of Springfield, one of whom confessed her guilt. All these were previous to 1692.

In that memorable year nineteen were executed, all denying the crime of witchcraft to their death. Some of them were knowing persons and before this had been accounted blameless livers. And it is not to be imagined, but that if all had been guilty some would have had so much tenderness as to seek mercy for their souls in the way of confession and sorrow for such a sin. And as to the condemned confessors at the bar, (they being reprieved) it could not be known whether they would stand to their self-condemning confession when they came to die.

The number of the afflicted was about fifty persons. When prosecution ceased, the afflicted grew presently well. The accused were quiet, and no further trouble has been from Witchcraft unto this day.

Salem Gaz.

Our readers, generally, are, no doubt conversant with the inimitable portrait drawn by Phillips, the Irish Orator, of the great Napoleon, he who now sleeps in all the quietness of the grave on that distant isle of St. Helena. It will be observed at once, that the annexed is a parody on the portrait—equal in its character to the original. If we are not greatly mistaken, we met with this article several years ago; but when or where we cannot tell—we now find it without any clue to birth-place or parentage.

HE IS FUDDLED!—We may now pause before that drunken prodigy which staggered among us like some sottish landlord, whose nose parboiled the liquor which his mouth swallowed.

Dirty, squinting and peculiar, he fell from his seat, an overdone bibbler, hickuping in the harmony of his own originality.

A hat, greased, rimless, and scalloped—a coat, destitute of its skirts—a neck-cloth that distanced description—a pair of breeches, grinning defiance to totality, marked the outline of this extraordinary drinker—the most extraordinary, perhaps, that, in the annals of this world, ever drank, or reeled or fell.

Flung into a tavern, in the midst of a combat, that employed every fist of a crowd who acknowledged no superior, he commenced his blow out, a cobbler by trade, and a drunkard by inclination.

With no friend but his cup, and no fortune but his wages, he rushed into the bar room where rum, gin and brandy had arrayed themselves, and sobriety fled from him as from the glance of destiny. He knew no motive but drunkenness—he acknowledged no check but an empty pocket—he worshipped no God but the bottle, and with an eastern devotion knelt at the shrine of his idolatry. Antecedent to this, there was no spirit that he did not love, there was no cordial that he did not venerate; in the hopes of a tankard he flattered the landlord; for the sake of a dram, he bowed to the barkeeper.

The bar contained no liquors that he did not approve; there was no bottle he could not empty; and whether amidst brother drunkards, in a ditch or on a dunghill, he seemed never to be sober, and everlastingly drunk. The whole army of tipplers wondered at beholding the immensity of his draughts and the velocity with which he drank them. Skepticism bowed to the prodigies of his performance: a quart of raw rum assumed the air of moderation: nor was their aught too incredible for belief, or too fanciful for expectation, when the world saw a mender of old shoes, drink three quarts without a stagger. All the blowouts of antiquity became flea-bites in his contemplation:— * * * * * * *

and he disposed of gallons, and quarts, and pints, and gills, and mugs, as if they were the invisible measures of the Lilliputians.

Such is a faint and invisible picture of Borachin Bibbler, the first (and it is to be hoped the last) emperor of drunkenness.

The King of Great Britain held a brilliant levee and drawing room, on the 29th and 30th April, at both which we observe Mr. Barbour, the American Minister, and at the latter, Mrs. Barbour, was present.

The Virginia Convention.—The following illustrious and distinguished gentlemen are among the chosen Delegates to the Convention which is to meet at Richmond in October next to revise the Constitution of the State of Virginia:

James Madison, Ex-President of the United States.	
James Monroe, Ex President of the United States.	
John Marshall, Chief Justice United States.	
William B. Giles, Governor of Virginia.	
Judges Green, Dade, Summers, and Upshur.	
John Tyler, Senator United States.	
Littleton W. Tazewell, Senator United States.	
Mark Alexander, Representative in Congress.	
James Trezvant,	do.
P. P. Barbour,	do.
Charles Fenton Mercer,	do.
William McCoy,	do.
John Roane,	do.
Philip Doddridge,	do.
J. S. Barbour,	do.
John Taliaferro,	do.
John Randolph, late Representative in	do.
William Smith,	do.
Alfred H. Powell,	do.
James M. Garnett,	do.
James Pleasants, late Governor and Senator and Representative.	
Thomas M. Bayly, late Representative in Congress.	

The Ariel, a very respectable literary periodical, published in Philadelphia, states, "upon the authority of a private letter from a highly respectable source," that Gen. Lafayette, upon receiving the information of Ex-President Monroe's pecuniary embarrassments, sent out to his agent at Washington a power of Attorney to sell his Florida lands, and pay all Mr. Monroe's debts—with instructions, in case of Mr. M's declining to receive the boon, to proceed notwithstanding, and effect the object. Mr. Monroe has declined the offer entirely, and has cancelled the power of attorney—and here the matter rests. These facts the Ariel states without any doubt of their truth.

Chambersburg, June 2.

Straw Paper.—We learn from our Postmaster, [Colonel Findlay,] that the above paper is far superior to any other for newspaper wrappers. Dampness, it seems, which makes other paper rotten, adds to the strength of the straw paper, and therefore renders it peculiarly suitable for packing newspapers just from the press. Mr. Shryock, of this place, has lately put in operation a machine for making it in the web, and can now furnish any quantity that may be wanted, of all sizes, and of a superior quality.

His Majesty's Levee.—Yesterday the King held a Levee at St. James' Palace, which was very well attended at half past one o'clock precisely; at that time a long line of carriages was formed in St. James' street and Piccadilly, ready to put down their occupiers as soon as they could be admitted. By two o'clock, a great number of officers and others had taken possession of the large room, and by half past two that room and the ante-room were crowded to excess. The great object of attraction was Mr. O'Connell, who was among the earliest arrivals, and appeared dressed in a court suit of black, and not in his forensic robes, as might have been expected. Mr. O'Connell having been presented to his Majesty in Dublin, was not introduced upon the present occasion, but merely made his bow, which was most gracefully and graciously acknowledged by the King. His Majesty, we are sorry to say, does not look so well as when he last held a Levee. He is much thinner than he was, and seems to have been considerably weakened by his late illness. His Majesty was engaged from 1 o'clock receiving his own Foreign Ministers in his closet. At a quarter past three o'clock, the King entered the throne room and took his seat upon a chair of crimson velvet with the Royal Arms embroidered on the back of it, and just above his Majesty's head; his right leg resting upon an Ottoman of crimson. His dress was that usually worn on these occasions—a blue single breasted military coat, with scarlet collar and cuffs, and an aguilette. From the drawing room, in which the company assembled, they entered the presence by a small door on the left of the large folding doors, which were kept shut. Almost exactly opposite to this small door, and about half a dozen paces from it, sat his Majesty; on his right stood the Lord in Waiting, to whom the visiters handed their cards, when the name was pronounced; and those who were presented either for the first time, or on promotion or appointment, knelt and kissed the King's right hand, then bowed and passed on. Those who were not presented, merely bowed and passed on, walking backwards through the avenue formed by those who are privileged to remain in the presence, and returned into the drawing room by the small door on the right side of the folding doors, and retired by the *entre* gallery.

The Duke of Wellington was dressed in the full dress regimentals of the Grenadier Guards wearing the Garter. His Grace appeared to be in excellent health, and in very high spirits. The Noble Duke remained in the circle until five o'clock, when he retired, accompanied by Lord Fitzroy Somerset. The Marquess of Wellesley and Lord Maryborough left the presence about the same time with their noble brother, and both of them seemed to have perfectly recovered from their late indisposition.

There was an unusual number of Naval Officers, among whom we noticed Sir Edward Codrington and Lord Ingestrie; and until we saw Lord Melville pass through a crowd of these gallant men, we had no idea that British Naval Officers could bow so low and so obsequiously.

The external arrangements for the carriages was in exceedingly good order, and do credit to the manager, whoever he may be; we never remember to have seen greater regularity in this respect, as nothing like confusion occurred during the whole day.

According to some of the Irish editors, Catholic Emancipation has put a stop to the emigration of the Irish peasants to America. No passengers could be had in the port of Dublin, for the ships which used to be crowded with emigrants.

It has been remarked as one of the signs of the liberality of the age, that the Duke of Norfolk, a Catholic, presented to the King, at the Levee, Mr. Montifiore, a Jew. Another Jew, Mr. J. Lyon Goldsmid, was presented by the Marquis of Lansdowne.

Herald.

Sham Fighting, Doylestown, Pa. June 9. Monday last, at the training of the indep. battalion under the command of Major St. , a sham battle took place, in which ares, a man named Samuel Hawk was shot in the thi . The person who was the supposed cause of accident had a borrowed gun, and was unaware of the fact that it was loaded with shot. Mr. Hawk, it is feared, will lose his leg. This may prove a warning to our *warlike* officers.

Cincinnati, Ohio, June 5.

Five thousand two hundred and eighty children, between five and fifteen years of age, have been reported to the Superintendent of Common Schools in the adjoining county of Clermont. Our pseudo philanthropists can find plenty of employment in giving the children of their own country a good education; which will be of more utility, though it may not look so pompous as to have their name blazoned in the newspapers as committee-men for free schools among the Hottentots.—*Repub.*

Shortening of Life in England.—A report of considerable interest has been recently made to parliament respecting the "*Law of Mortality of the Government Life Annuitants,*" from which it appears that the duration of human life is shorter than it was fifty or one hundred years since, notwithstanding the introduction of the kine pox, and the advancement of medical science. It is also ascertained that the life of woman is longer than that of man. The latter fact is accounted for by the circumstance that women do not eat and drink to excess as men do; and they are not compelled to encounter such hardships, nor are so much exposed to accidents. The shortening of life on the aggregate, in Great Britain, is accounted for by the fact, "that in high life people are more luxurious and idle, and death carries them off faster than formerly; and in low life people have not so much to eat and to drink, nor are they as well clothed, or warmed by fire, and bed clothing at night."

Pins.—In pin manufactories, each pin passes through twenty-five hands—one three out the wire, another straightens, and three put or four prepare the h , and others finish them, and put them it on, on paper. Twenty-five persons, thus make one hundred and twenty-five thousand pins in a day, or five thousand pins to each person. Were a piece of metal given to a man to make one pin, he could scarcely do it in a day.

The account of the proceedings at the public dinner given on the 22d April, in London, by the directors of the St. Patrick's Charity, contains the subjoined paragraph—

"Mr. O'Connell, whose health was received with the loudest acclamations by the company, commenced by the expression of his gratitude to the Royal Chairman, for the kind and complimentary expressions with which his health had been proposed. He felt here the pride of a freeman in the consciousness that he was addressing freemen who deserved the liberty which they enjoyed. He had struggled for it long and earnestly in his native land, and, thank God, that land was now free. [cheers]. His heart was full of the subject—full of joy and gratitude—and in the course of a very eloquent and impressive address, he took the opportunity of assuring his Royal Highness, that his countrymen only sought with him the enjoyment of equal rights—the opportunity of promoting the welfare and prosperity of Ireland—and the fair advantage which belonged to them, of making the fertile soil of their (now) happy country the source and the means of augumented wealth, security, and power to the British Empire. [cheers]."

Let a poor starving out-at-elbows rascal pick a gentleman's pocket of a half-worn eighteenpenny handkerchief, and the pump, or the treadmill, or the hulks—according to the mood of the mob and the magistrate—are too little for him. If, aspiring to something higher, the thief shall break a pane in the Earl of Wallow-in-wealth's pantry window, insinuate himself through the aperture, and abstract from the shelf "where they had been but an hour before carefully deposited by his Lordship's butler," five silver tea spoons, value 1*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*, the whole world of London and of Bow street will be amazed at an atrocity for which nothing but a short thrift and a stout halter—cotton and hemp—can possibly atone. But let the offender figure in a suit of the newest cut, with a gold watch and a diamond ring—let him inhabit a fine house, keep a carriage with a pair of greys, and give venison and claret to fiddlers, painters, and small wits—let him, by virtue of these elegant exteriors, rob the aged of their savings, the young of their dower, pluck the shield from the widow and the stay from the orphan—cheat every friend that possesses the materials of being cheated—beggar five hundred families—and then withdraw to the land of liberty and equality beyond the Atlantic, instead of being pursued by the execrations, he shall be followed by the pity of the million, and a hundred good reasons invented for the palliation of his villany.

Spectator.

A figure of speech.—A Journal in the State of Indiana announces the termination of a 'shocking suicide' in the town in which it is printed, in the following terms: "At the next cut, he succeeded with the blade of the razor, which he held with the grasp of a vice, in severing the jugular vein and the carotid artery of one side of the neck, and expired, consequently, as soon as the purple current of vitality could evacuate the citadel of the system."

Norfolk, June 19.

Late and interesting from Liberia.—We have conversed with Capt. Johnson, of the ship Harriet, (of Bath,) which anchored in Hampton Roads yesterday morning, after a passage of 48 days from Liberia. It will be recollected that the Harriet is the ship that conveyed the last emigrants (16th November) from this port to the African States, sailed on the 9th February—some sea sickness, they continued in good condition, but that with the exception of a healthy during the voyage, and weeny spell of dry weather, of two, the health of many of the old residents had subjected them all, with very few exceptions, to the fever of the Coast; 12 to 15 had died, but the others were rapidly convalescent, and seemed satisfied with their new abode. They were looking anxiously to the moment of their entire restoration, that they might engage in some useful and profitable pursuits.

The mortality in some cases was produced by excessive indulgence in the bountiful fruits of the climate—a Mrs. Thomas was the first victim to this indiscretion.—Capt. Johnson is unable to furnish us with a list of those who died. He understood that a Mr. Paine (from Richmond) and three or four of his family were among the number.

Nearly all the Harriet's crew were sick while lying at Liberia—Mr. Phœnix, her 2d mate, (a foreigner) died.

Capt. Johnson brings the unwelcome intelligence of the death of Doctor Randall, the Governor of the Colony, sent out by the Parent Society at Washington; a gentleman of eminent worth and fitness, whose appointment was matter of general congratulation with the friends of the Colony, as it promised much for the advancement of this benevolent and valued institution. Dr. R. had been attacked by the fever some time before the arrival of the Harriet, and was shortly after convalescent; but such was his zeal for the welfare of his new and responsible charge, that he exposed himself prematurely in discharge of the duties of his office, (being deprived of the aid of all his assistants, who were sick at the same time) and produced a relapse which terminated his valuable life on the 19th April. He was represented to Capt. Johnson as a man of uncommon energy, both of body and mind. His death is therefore, an event to be deeply deplored.

The Vice-Agent, Dr. Mechlin, had assumed the government of the Colony, in the room of Doct. Randall, and was actively attending to its duties. He had been ill, but was convalescent. He was very popular and much esteemed by the Colonists.

A number of letters have been received from the Colonists by the Harriet, with some of which we shall doubtless be favored for publication, as they will exhibit more particularly the state and prospects of the settlement. In the mean time we will remark, that Capt. Johnson represents the general concerns of the Colony as quite prosperous, and steadily progressing to higher destinies. The town contained from 80 to 100 houses, and others were daily erecting. Seven frames were carried out in the Harriet.—Great disappointment was felt by the builders, at not receiving a supply of *nails* by the H. for want of which they were compelled to stop work. Only one keg was sent out by this ship, while 50 would not have been an excessive quantity. The town was well defended by a fort, mounting 5 pieces of cannon of large calibre, among them 18 pounders, and garrisoned by two companies of richly uniformed volunteers, of about thirty men each—a circumstance well calculated to preserve the harmonious intercourse which happily subsisted between the Colonists and the natives, with whom they carried on an active and profitable traffic.

Anecdote of Banking.—"Talking of bankers," said a friend of ours the other day, "I'll tell you a curious fact relating to that craft. When old S——, the banker, felt his health fast declining, he called for his son and said, 'William, I have sent for you to talk to you very seriously. I have long observed the steadiness of your conduct; I hope you will continue in the same course. By my will you'll find I have divided what I have equally among you; you can prove what amount you think prudent at Doctor's Commons, but I am not worth a shilling. Our Bank is rotten, and has been rotten for years."

"Good God!" said Willian, "I always thought you very rich—have you not a large sum, sir, in the iron box?" "Ah William!" said the old man, "that iron box was to blind the clerks. The iron box, William, is empty, and has been for years. Continue, however, my dear boy, to attend to banking—some lucky turn may happen;—the bank is all I can leave you, make the most of it; keep the secret, and the secret will keep you for years. Don't put down a single carriage or a horse; a banker is thought nobody unless he lives like a Prince."

"William did as his father bid him; proved half a million at Doctors' Commons; and the bank continued nearly forty years to enjoy a good reputation, but crashed at last, with many others, and paid 3s 6d. in the pound."—*London paper.*

A gentleman popping his head through a tailor's shop window, exclaimed—'What o'clock is it by your lapboard?'—upon which the tailor lifted up his lapboard and struck him a blow on the head, answering 'It had just *struck one.*'

A teamster engaged in sprinkling the streets of Rochester, being one day overtaken by a sudden shower, exclaimed. "By H—ns! Its just so always. A man can't do any thing in Rochester without *opposition.*"

... the Relief Bill throughout Ireland. ... desperate Orangemen, ...

State of Ireland.—... anticipation of better days. On ... has diffused peace ... King's birthday, private din... With the exception ... in all quarters of Dublin, and George ... the island was toasted in an enthusiastic manner. ... the following remarks are from Bell's Life in London:—

The Protestants and Catholics, like good subjects, are from one end of the country to the other, joining in the happy work of promoting mutual conciliation and peace—an oblivion of past irritating distinctions, and a cordial desire to cultivate industry and national advantage—to make, in fact, Ireland useful to herself, and an assistance rather than an incumbrance to England. A statue, under the auspices of his Majesty, is to be erected to the Duke of Wellington in Dublin, to commemorate the triumph of civil and religious liberty during his Grace's Administration. Good men of all parties have associated to erect this tribute.

Upon the general condition of Ireland we have not, at this moment, leisure to speak at any length. The only benefit, and that undoubtedly a great one, to Ireland, from the passing of the Catholic Bill, was the healing of those internal dissentions which convulsed her population, and paralyzed her improvement. It is in vain to deny that other concurrent measures are called for to complete the work of national regeneration. A modified system of poor laws, will, it is said, be introduced for Ireland early in the ensuing session of Parliament. This will compel the great absentees to leave a portion of their rents behind them to provide potatoes for the miserable cultivators of their soil. From the best information we have received from the sister kingdom, we believe that the state of the peasantry, consequent upon the Disfranchisement Bill and the Sub-letting Act, will force the condition of the population upon the attention of the government. At this moment the tenantry of Ireland, from the farmer who holds 500 or 1000 acres, to the cotter who occupies a mud cabin on the road side, are rendered, by the operation of these two bills, the absolute slaves of the proprietors of the soil. By the Disfranchisement Bill, the inferior classes of the tenantry are no longer of the least use to the landlords for electioneering purposes, and will be dislodged accordingly, as opportunities offer, from their holdings, without any compunction. The system, indeed, had been previously put in practice under the Sub-letting Act; but it will receive an impulse from the late Bill.

With respect to the farmers, as they used to be called, the middlemen, the sub-letting act has opened nine-tenths of the leases in Ireland by repealing the legal weaver, which was constantly construed by the Judges in favor of the tenant; so that not only are they precluded from sub-letting hereafter, but they have become liable to all the penalties provided by the Bill for sub-letting before it became a law. A revolution, therefore, with regard to the relation of landlord and tenant is commencing, the consequences of which it is difficult to calculate. It is remarkable that of late for land which last year was let for 1*l.* an acre, 2*l.* have been offerred and refused. This rise, operating in the face of the terrible depression which the trade of the country is suffering, will appear extraordinary in England; but in a country almost entirely agricultural, it may be considered as a matter of course, growing out of the tranquility of the country. We are quite persuaded that, by a wholesome mode of treatment, Ireland may be made, in the highest degree, available for the general energies of the kingdom.

Important.—The Duke of Wellington left His Majesty's Levee *precisely* at 4 o'clock, and in *less* than three-quarters of an hour he actually changed his uniform, and rode through the Park! Here the noble horse of the noble Duke made a noble stumble, and threw the noble Duke upon the noble neck of the noble horse, but fortunately the noble Duke recovered his noble self, without meeting with the slightest accident to his noble person. This "terrible accident" is announced with a flourish of trumpets similar to the above.—*R. I. American.*

Connecticut School Fund.—From the Annual Report of the Commissioner of the School Fund, to the Legislature of this State, we learn that the capital of the Fund amounted, on the first day of April, 1829, to $1,882,261 68, which is invested as follows, viz:

In bonds and mortgages,	$1,454,435 31
Connecticut Bank Stock,	47,850 00
cultivated lands and buildings,	174,442 73
wild lands in Ohio, Vermont and N. York,	133,423 95
farming utensils and stock on farms,	1,750 00
cash collected from principal,	15,359 69

The revenue derived from the Fund during the year ending the thirty-first of March, 1828, amounted to $80,243 29. The State is divided into two hundred and eight School Societies, which contain, in the aggregate, according to the enumeration taken in August last, 84,899 children, between the ages of four and sixteen. The dividends made to Schools, from the School Fund, amount to eighty-five cents on each child enumerated; so that $72,164 16 cents have been paid from this fund for the support of Common Schools during the past year. The Commissioner thinks he shall be able the next year to make a still larger dividend, and that the state of the Fund will justify its permanent continuance.—*Conn. Mirror.*

Telegraphic Courtship.—Last week, the young girl who manages the signals at one of the Telegraphic stations, Bidston, we believe, had the following query put to her by signal: 'How do you do my dear?' To this she immediately replied, adopting the same mode of communication, 'Mind your own business, sir, and dont be ogling the girls.'—*English paper.*

CLAIMS UPON FRANCE.

We are very glad to see, by the letter of Mr. Secretary Van Buren, that the Executive is not disposed to hazard the peace of the country by following rash counsels in regard to the Claims of our Merchants on the Government of France. "Must" may be an unanswerable argument in a controversy with an Indian tribe, but it is not an argument to be applied in the intercourse between civilized nations which desire peace one with another as sincerely as do France and the U. States. The reply from Mr. Van Buren to the Memorialists seems to us to be just what it ought to be, both in substance and form. If the President, or Mr. Van Buren, always acts with as much prudence as in this case, he will do much to obviate the perplexity in which the Government must now and then find itself from the want of familiarity of every member of the Cabinet with the diplomatic concerns of the country. So circumstanced, the greatest deliberation will be the greatest wisdom in regard to our foreign affairs.

The following is the letter from the Secretary of State to the Committee of the Merchants and others, of the City of New York, interested in the Claims upon France for spoliations long since committed upon our commerce, in answer to the late memorial upon this subject, adopted at a public meeting held at the Exchange:—*Nat. Int.*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, June 4, 1829.

PRESERVED FISH, Esquire,
Chairman of a Committee of the Citizens of New York having claims upon France, &c.

SIR: I am directed by the President to inform you that he received, on the 17th of May, the Memorial of the Committee of Citizens of New York having claims upon France for spoliations committed on their property, which, as Chairman of that Committee, you had forwarded to him, and to ask the favor of you to communicate this letter to the Committee, as the President's decision upon their memorial.

It being the special object of the memorial to recommend and solicit an Extraordinary Mission, on the part of this Government, to that of France, exclusively to enforce the demands of justice, in reference to these and similar claims, I have the honor to state, that he has given to the subject the respectful and attentive consideration which was due to the suggestions of the memorialists, as well as to the important interests involved—and that he perceives nothing to induce a change, at the present time, of the course upon which, with much deliberation, he had determined, regarding the claims in question—which was, to continue the prosecution of them through the ordinary channel of the Legation of the U. States at the Court of His Most Christian Majesty. To that effect I have the honor to state, for the further information of the memorialists, that Mr. Rives will be particularly instructed, under the direction of the President, to urge upon the French Government a speedy adjustment of the claims which they represent, and of all others of the citizens of the United States; and it cannot be doubted, from the justice and liberality of the Councils of His Most Christian Majesty's Government, that a satisfactory arrangement will be the result.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, SIR, your obedient humble servant,

M. VAN BUREN.

A public dinner was given at Nashville, Tennessee, on the 2d inst. 'by a respectable number of citizens of all political parties,' to Edward Everett, of Boston, 'in testimony of their respect for his high character as a scholar, a statesman, and a gentleman.

From the N. Y. Daily Advertiser.

Brave Defence.—A house on Brooklyn Heights, occupied by the children of the late Dr. Smith, was entered by two negro men on Saturday night last, about twelve o'clock, with an intention of robbing it. The eldest child, a boy, only sixteen, who had risen to see whence the noise proceeded, on opening the door had a horse-pistol thrown at him by one of the villains, and then was fired at by the other.—The loaded pistol they had brought with them; the other had been taken from a trunk. The youth, with a courage and spirit which would have done credit to any man, knowing that he was the only defender for his five little sisters and brothers, and not perceiving that a slug from the pistol had passed through his arm, seized a musket which stood in the room to resist the wretches. Recollecting that he had before taken out the priming, on account of the children, he shook the piece, hoping that some of the charge might be got into the pan; but failing in this, he butted his gun, and by repeatedly beating the negroes, drove them off.

The eldest sister, alarmed by the noise, had been heard coming to enquire the cause; when he called to her take care of herself and the little ones. One of the negroes came up to her while she was leading them away, and blew out the lamp in her hand—not, however, until she observed he had a large knife. The courageous girl, in spite of all this, after having taken the two children to a neighbour's door, where she considered them in safety, returned to the house: but the robbers had fled, and she met her brother almost covered with his own blood. The wound is not at all dangerous: but we cannot but hope that both police officers and private citizens will use extraordinary exertions to apprehend the monsters, who could engage in a crime so aggravated by their own depravity and cowardice, and the condition of that little orphan family.

No doubt many of our readers have heard of the man who, tired of the eternal repetition of dressing and undressing himself, resolved to "shuffle off the mortal coil," with a pistol at his ear, and actually one morning scattered what share of brains he possessed to the winds, accordingly. A man recently cut his throat in Philadelphia, in consequence of having made *a bad swap with a horse.*

There is a man now residing within the jail liberties of this city, who has been confined within those limits more than thirteen years, for the nonpayment of damages recovered *against him* for slanderous words *spoken by his wife.* What is not a little singular is, that the slanderous words were spoken in Dutch.—*Troy Budget.*

Mrs. Royal in trouble.—By the subjoined letter from a correspondent at Washington, it will be seen that our fair friend, Mrs. Royall, has fallen upon evil days. The Philistines are upon her, and to what extent they may carry their persecutions, it is impossible to divine. Thus it is with great geniuses in all ages—Galileo, the starry Galileo, was imprisoned for his wisdom—Tasso was the tenant of a cell, and Columbus sighed in a dungeon. Why then should Anne Royall hope to escape the general doom of genius? It is inherent in her destiny, and a concomitant of her greatness.—It appears however that she has shown good generalship—she has affected a retreat, and we dare say that it will figure more in history than the celebrated retreat of the Ten Thousand. If captured, it will only be after a severe conflict, and through overpowering numbers. Her assaulters will find her to be a Mrs. Hussien Pacha—she will never *surrender at discretion.*

Washington, June 13, 1829.

Mrs. Royall, authoress of the "Tennessean," "Black Book," and "Pennsylvanian," has been presented by the Grand Jury of Washington County, to the Judges of the District Court, upon an indictment as a "common nuisance." A bench warrant has been issued for her arrest, and if she can be caught in the Marshal's meshes, much sport is anticipated; but Tench says that "notwithstanding his valorous deportment at the battle of Bladensburg, the last war, which is on record by his own certificate, he prefers encountering an "armed rhinoceros, or Hirean tiger, to come within the pale of Mrs. R's tongue." It is fully believed that the Marshal, rather than come in contact with this redoubtable dame, has so contrived matters, as to afford her a hint of the intended arrest, and that she has taken advantage of it. True it is, that rumor with her ten thousand tongues, states that the puissant authoress has "*hopp'd the twig,*" or to express it more genteelly, has decamped. Confident I am, if report be true, there is not a gentleman in any of the public offices, nor a missionary, nor lady, gentle or simple; who walks the streets of the metropolis, but would be glad to assure themselves that she never would be permitted to come within "the ten miles square"—for if you give any credence to her own prowess, there's not a man, military, naval, or civil, but has shunned her, by fleeing her presence directly, or indirectly, by purchasing her books and buying peace upon her own terms.

The Black Book, &c.—The Fredericksburg Arena states that Mrs. Anna Royall was last week presented as a *Nuisance* by the Grand Jury of Washington City! We have some curiosity to see the specifications of this presentment—and whether it be the *tongue* or the *pen* of the fair authoress, which is considered as a nuisance by the Jurors of the Vicinage. Mrs. Royall may now appear in a new character before the public; as a member of the legal profession, and as the independent oratria, who is defending in her own person both the liberty of speech and the liberty of the press, which no one has hitherto enjoyed in such great perfection as herself. The abasement of her eminent qualifications as a public nuisance would be regarded as a serious loss to the republic of literature—a subject of profound regret to every one who values the Chivalry of the Age, and the "Rights of Woman!"

The Kentucky Reporter says, that it is authorised by the Committee of Arrangements for the late Dinner to Mr. Clay, at Lexington, to state that the number of persons who dined, is not too largely estimated at *three thousand*, and also furnishes the following bill of fare:

579 lbs. Beef,	215 lbs. Butter,
65 Bacon Hams,	232 dozen Eggs,
4 Veals,	1000 loaves Bread,
54 Shoats,	103 gallons Whiskey,
30 Roasters,	55 do Brandy and Rum,
97 Lambs,	159 lbs. Sugar,
10 Muttons,	Acid for Punch, &c. &c.

It is with satisfaction we re-publish the annexed paragraph, which acquits Gen. Lafayette before the public, of the idle story concerning a barrel of Bunker Hill earth. It is a pity the editor of the Bunker Hill Aurora had not earlier felt that such a request could not have been made by Lafayette; as it was through his paper the matter was first made public—with, if we mistake not, wonderful comments about the veteran's fine recollections of America. It would be well that the newspapers should refrain from such twaddle in connection with such a man as Lafayette.

We understand that the Selectmen of this town have determined not to comply with the request of the Agent of Lafayette respecting a cask of earth from the battle ground of Bunker Hill, they being convinced that the request originated in the officiousness of the agent, and not in the wishes of the General.—*Bunker Hill Aurora.*

A generous offer.—A butcher in the vicinity of London, lately killed and sent part of the beef and a quantity of the suet to his son-in-law, a weaver in Bethnal green, who hung it up so near to the window, that some one in the night broke a pane of glass and carried off the suet. Saturday morning the weaver, missing his suet, went to a public house in the neighborhood, where he posted up the following notice, which still remains an evidence of generosity and spirit:

"Whereas last night a quantity of beef suet was taken away from the house of James Henry Woodford—this is to give notice, that if the person who took it away will appear, and prove that he was forced to do so by distress, the said James Henry Woodford will give him half a dozen pounds of flour to make the suet into dumplings; but if he cannot prove that he was in distress when he stole it, the said James Woodford will fight him, and give him five shillings, if he beats him."

Cleaveland, Ohio, June 4.

Every Steam Boat and vessel is filled with emigrants to the Western country. It is computed that 600 have landed at this place within a fortnight, mostly from the Eastern States, and are settling in the adjacent counties.

Hard Times in New York.—The Mercantile Advertiser of Saturday says: "A ... *many* excellent mechanics, in consequence ... the want of employ, have been compelled ... abandon the city and seek employ elsewhere ... and many, who have visited the city in search ... of employment, have been totally disappointed. The present high price of provisions ... all kinds operates very grievously on the poorer classes. The present mode of ... stalling in all our markets has added great ... to the sufferings of the laboring classes.

On the subject of the late pressure for money, and the panic in relation to banks, the same paper says:

"We learn from such sources as not to doubt the fact, that the money market is more easy in Wall street, and that persons in credit are enabled to meet their engagements with little or no inconvenience. From the country we are informed that the Banks have redeemed their circulation to such an extent as to feel no apprehension as to their safety, and we look with confidence to a better state of things.

From the Savannah Mercury, May 15.

INDEPENDENCE OF THE PRESS,
Or the Printer and his Patrons.

As we sat turning over the leaves of our subscription list, the other morning, we looked up and saw our old friend Fudge Puffendorf before us.

'I see you have not yet learnt all the secrets of your trade, (says he) and I have called to give you a little wholesome advice.'

We have great pleasure in receiving advice—

'And too little discretion in following it [said he]. I see how it is; but no matter; I will open to you.'

But here he was interrupted by a knocking at the door, and in a moment he sunk behind the screen, as our patron A. entered.

'I am very sorry (says Mr. A) that you came out with that piece this morning, it will play the very devil with your concern. I have heard several people say that they mean to stop your paper.'

Can't help it; an editor, you know, must speak his mind.

'O certainly! I like to see editors independent. But then it's always best to be on the right side. And to tell you the truth, I have no wish to support a paper which propagates such dangerous doctrine. I just give you a piece of my mind. Good morning.'

And he went out; but the door had scarcely closed, when in came Mr. B.

'That was a capital piece, this morning (says he) just the thing. Put my name down as a subscriber. I like to see editors independent. Here's a long advertisement, keep it in a month.'

But before we had time to congratulate ourselves on the event, Mr. C made his appearance.

'Sir, (says he) I have called to tell you that you may stop my paper. I can never support an editor who entertains such absurd opinions.'

Certainly, Sir—shall we receipt your bill?

'Why, as to that, another time will do as well. But I take the liberty of telling you that the tariff is ruinous to the country; and moreover diabolical; and if you do not come out against it, we will put you down—that's all. I like to see editors independent.'

And he departed in high dudgeon. But in a moment after, Mr. D came in.

'Good morning, Mr. Editor (says he) I have just called to let you know that my friend Mr. Spifflikins is about to start for Alderman, and I wish you to give him a *lift* in your paper.'

Why, to be sure, (said we) Mr. Spifflikins is a very decent man; but should suppose we might select a more useful Alderman.

'True, I must confess, there are *smarter* men than Mr. Spifflikins; but then I have a reason for wishing him elected. And certainly you cannot refuse to support him, considering we have always supported you, and as we all agree in politics.'

That, to be sure, is a great matter;—but, in the election of public officers, we ought to *look* to the public good, and not be governed by private feeling.

'Very well, sir, very well, my practice is to support those who support me. Just stop my paper. I'm for an imdependent editor, who will stick to his friend without regard to consequences.'

And he turned on his heel in a great pet. But our embarrassments were not yet at an end. Mr. D's back was scarcely turned before in came Mr. E.

'I understand [says he] that old Spifflikins has been put up as a candidate for Alderman. Now I want you to lay him out as cold as a wedge. It may be done in three lines. And, do you hear?—Call him an old—an old dunderhead—and all that kind of thing. Don't fear consequences! There is nothing like independence in an editor.'

But consider, Mr. E, there is something due to the feelings of a worthy old man, even though he be no Solomon. It is not every one for whom we cannot vote, that we feel free to arraign before the public.

'What! you won't write against him then! Just stop my paper. I won't support an editor who can't be independent.'

You see sir, [said we to our friend Puffendorf, who rejoined us as the heavy tramp of our last angry visitor died away on the ear,] how impossible it is for an editor to please every body. These are all equally admirers of the *independence of the press.* And yet either of them would in a moment sacrifice it to his own convenience; would trample it under foot, whenever it crossed his own path, or interfered with his own particular feelings or prejudices. You see that the same paragraph which excites the admiration of the one, will provoke the hostility of the other. And that in contested elections, the editor is poised between two fires; he is sure to be scorched by one, perhaps by both.

'You have found it out then, at last [said our old friend Puffendorf,] that is the very subject of, and concerning which I wished to give you a little sage advice. In the first place, let me advise you; never to *commit yourself* on any subject. If you find it necessary to say any thing, speak very dubiously; first say a smart thing on this side, and then on that. If you speak out, you will most certainly interfere with some of the preconceived notions of some of your patrons, and then you will be sure to loose business. In all cases of contested elections, never support or oppose any candidate; as you will certainly make an enemy of the party you oppose; and perhaps also of the party whose interests you espouse. Because it is not often that a candidate will be content with the measure of praise that you may be disposed to mete out. If he have no character of his own, he will expect you to give him one; and if your imagination be not very prolific, he will be disappointed in these just expectations. If he have pretensions, he will be convinced that you have not done him justice. If he succeed, he will suspect that the public believes he owes you obligation; and he will therefore be your enemy. If he loose his election, he will attribute his failure to your want of zeal, or ability in the management of his cause; and he will dislike you on that account. It is always dangerous for an editor to oppose an individual; it is scarcely less so, to support him.'

Why, according to your policy, an editor must just say nothing at all.

'You have hit it very nearly. There are very few topics he can approach and *speak out*, without crossing the views of some one. But this simple maxim will carry you triumphantly through every difficulty. Whatever may be the subject, however unimportant it may at the first view appear—*never commit yourself.* Let your editorials be like Delphic oracles; every paragraph an enigma. Every reader will then interpret so as to suit his own prejudices and opinions. This is what has raised many an editor to popularity, and extended his patronage. This is what they mean when they talk about the *independence of the press.*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 25, 1829.

☞ The Observer will hereafter be published somewhat earlier in the day, to fall in with the new arrangement of the mails. Advertisements, &c. must therefore be handed in on Wednesday, or at latest by 8 o'clock on Thursday morning.

Accident.—Several persons were hurt, one or two of them severely, on Tuesday last, by the fall of some of the timbers of the west land end of Clarendon Bridge, in repairing which, a number of hands were engaged. We understand that the defective part will be replaced and the Bridge again passable in the course of a few days.

The Virginia Banks.—The Richmond Whig makes the following among other remarks relative to the Banks of that State, from which it appears that they are in a much worse condition than our Banks. These, it is generally supposed, are fully able to pay all their debts, including the capital stock, and the reason for their winding up is, that they cannot make even legal interest on the capital. But if the following be true, it is high time to have a settlement in Virginia:

"For our own part, we firmly believe, that while the *solvency* of the Virginia Banks is undoubted, they are yet and have long been doing, so indifferent a business (as is true of nearly all the Banks in the U. States) as to render it highly eligible for the interests of the stockholders, that they should be "wound up" with as little delay as may comport with public convenience. A Bank is not insolvent until the capital stock is exhausted, and no man pretends that this is the case with the Virginia Banks, but while they are able to pay their creditors, the holders of their notes, they may still be unable to pay back to the stockholders a hundred cents for every dollar subscribed, and looking at the immense losses sustained since 1818, and the great revolutions in property, many intelligent men greatly question their ability to pay to the stockholders ten shillings in the pound."

The Elizabeth City Star announces that William B. Shepherd, Esq. is a Candidate for Congress in the Edenton District, composed of the counties of Currituck, Camden, Pasquotank, Perquimons, Chowan, Gates and Hertford. This is Lemuel Sawyer's district, and he is no doubt a candidate for re-election. Mr. Shepperd was the unsuccessful candidate at the last election.

Dr. Hall is a candidate for re-election in in the Tarborough District.

A. H. Shepperd, of Stokes county, is a candidate for Congress, to represent the District composed of the counties of Rockingham, Stokes, Guilford and Caswell.

The seventh annual Convocation of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of the State of North Carolina, was held in this place on the 23d and 24th inst., when the following Officers were elected for the ensuing year:

M. E. *Robt. Strange*, G. H. P. Fayetteville.
E. *James Norcom*. D. G. H. P. Edenton.
E. *M. L. Wiggins*, G. K. Halifax.
E. *Alex. McRae*, G. S. Wilmington.
M. E. *Jos. R. Lloyd*, G. Tr. Tarborough.
M. E. *Ed. B. Freeman*, G. Sec'y. Halifax.
E. *John Warnock*, G. Chap. Tarborough.
M. E. *Anson Baily*, G. M. Fayetteville.
M. E. *Esek Arnold*, G. Lect. Fayetteville.

The next Convocation will be held at Tarborough, on the 23d June, 1830.

The following, from the Providence Journal, will, in its essentials, apply to other meridians than that of Providence, R. I.—

"Our citizens are startled at the pressure of the times, if not without cause, at least beyond all reason. The failures which have recently taken place have so shaken the confidence of the community, that credit has become more scarce than cash itself. The storm which has been for some time gathering, has at length burst upon us, and we confidently hope the severest part of it has passed over. The manufacturing interests of this town will not be materially injured by the effects of the times. The 'hard times' are purifyers, to restore to us a better and a more wholesome business. It is probable that for some time to come, the profits of business must be small; traders and manufacturers must make up their minds to endure such a state of things, and shape their course accordingly. They should commence immediately in their business and living, not theoretically, but practically, a rigid and judicious system of economy. Without this no business can prosper. It is easy to talk and write in favor of ecomony; the practice of it is sometimes extremely difficult; yet to it we must come at last.

When business was prosperous, profits large, and money plenty, the community was liberal, and men were willing to indulge themselves and their families in extravagances not suited to the temper and spirit of *these* times. But the times are changed, and our habits must change in conformity to them. Our regimen must be reduced. Where shall we begin? It would be easy for us to tell our neighbors where to commence the work of retrenchment. Their extravagances are apparent, while our own are effectually concealed. We must, however, commence with ourselves, our own families, in our own business; we must lop off every unnecessary expense, and, at every sacrifice, live within our means. There are necessary and unnecessary expenses; the former we must regulate, the latter abolish.

Female fashions, in a great measure, belong to the latter class. According to the fashion, nothing Cisatlantic is fit to be worn. Our fabrics, are absolutely excluded from the market, to make room for foreign silks, satins, laces and gewgaws, which are only calculated to flatter the vanity of beauty. The fashions also require a superabundant use of these articles. They are used with a profusion that would indicate their cost to be trifling. A Parisian dress contains at least, silk enough for three ordinary dresses. When it is considered that those dresses are made of foreign materials, which we have to pay for in gold and silver, at great prices; one and all should protest against such ridiculous fashions, and make it fashionable by our precept and practice to dress in our calicoes, and thereby encourage our own manufactures. The cost we are annually put to for foreign articles of female attire, is almost incredible, and may be considered one of the principal causes of the distress in the money market. We should enter into an agreement to abolish the use of such articles, until they can be manufactured at home. The manufacturer could not possibly have a better Tariff for his protection than such an agreement, if faithfully complied with.

Providence, (R. I.) June 6.

Bankruptcy.—Bankruptcy is now the order of the day, and the first inquiry that is made in the morning is "who has failed since last night?" When the present embarrassed state of our market will cease, Heaven only knows. Confidence is destroyed between man and man, and Rhode Island wears a gloomy aspect.—*Literary Subaltern.*

We are informed that a Gold Mine has been recently discovered in Davidson county containing a *vein* of the precious metal, *eighty feet* in width. This is the largest vein ever heard of in this or any other country. They generally vary in width from two to five feet. *Raleigh Register.*

Supreme Court.—Henry E. Coleman of Caswell, Alexander Harris of Granville, T. J. Oakes of Rowan, Burgess S. Gaither of Burke, and John P. Gauze of Brunswick have received County Court Licenses, and Wm. S. Ransom of Warren, James Wright of Bladen, and Daniel M. Barringer of Cabarrus have been admitted to Superior Court practice.—*Ral. Reg.*

The extremely *wet weather* which we have experienced for more than two weeks past, will, it is feared, do essential injury to the Wheat crop, which is fast ripening for the sickle. Corn, oats, &c. have, however, had a very rapid growth during this period: it has been too wet for cotton. And, as was to have been expected, the *weeds* have not been idle during this *growing* weather: the cotton and corn crops are so greatly overrun with them, that it will require all the force and industry of the farmer to master them before he is called into the harvest field.—*West. Car.*

Melancholy.—We learn that during a thunder storm, on the 8th inst. the house of Mr. Charles Edwards, living in Lincoln county, about three miles from Sherrill's Fords on the Catawba river, was struck by lightning, and Mrs. Edwards killed. All the family were more or less shocked; they however recovered, with the exception of Mrs. E. The electric fluid entered the house by passing down the chimney. Also, a small tree, adjoining a still house, about a mile from the above, was struck; and several hogs outside the building killed, and the stiller, brother to Mr. Edwards above named, prostrated speechless; he fortunately, however, recovered.—*West. Carolinian.*

A warning.—*Mr. Arthur Forbis* of this County, was thrown from his horse, on Friday evening 12th instant, and expired the next morning! Reader! whoever you may be, pause for a moment, and *reflect* upon the "wide wasting calamity" which intemperance brings upon human life! Your fellow citizen has just been thrown headlong to eternity *in a state of intoxication!!* Can none be found able to "loose the seals of redemption," and liberate a sinking world from this destroying sin?—*Greensborough Patriot.*

Change.—The National Intelligencer of 9th inst. says, "The Boston Courier states that a Presbyterian congregation of that city had resolved to use the Episcopal form of worship in their church, commencing on Sunday last.

The Philadelphia Recorder of the 13th inst. says, "The Rev. Mr. Sabine, together with the Presbyterian Church under his charge in Piedmont Square, are about to apply for admission into the Episcopal communion in Massachusetts. The Liturgy has already been introduced, and it is hoped that the wishes of the Rev. Gentleman with regard to taking orders will soon be realized. In the region where the change is about to take place, we know many causes of thankfulness that the great interests of the orthodox faith are to be intrenched, in the case of another church, behind the almost impregnable bulwarks of our church. In the midst of sweeping and dangerous heresies, "happy is that church which has a scriptural liturgy."

From the National Gazette.

General Jackson appeared to be in good health a fortnight ago. His address is prepossessing, and his conversation easy, liberal and sensible. His deportment in his new residence, and the manners of his family, have given much satisfaction, to the foreigners as well as Americans who have held intercourse with them. Testimony is also favorable to the mode in which the heads of departments generally receive persons on business, and labor in their sphere of duty. It is true, however, that the removals, executed or apprehended, in a body so numerous, and in Washington so important, as the corps of clerks, have, for the time, affected injuriously the pecuniary concerns of the metropolis. This must be regretted, because its prosperity should be universally desired; but as far as the evil has been produced by the dismission of culpable or incompetent persons, there is no solid ground of resentment or complaint.

We await the explanations which are likely to be given hereafter, before we condemn or applaud. We have seen in the newspapers, on this head, much that we know to be exaggeration or misrepresentation. Hasty reproaches and clamors, fierce prejudgments, extreme lenity or incredulity as to real malepractice, will not in the end, serve the cause which they may be intended to promote, or reflect credit upon the moderation and discretion of the utterers. Certainly, we do not ourselves admire the plan, and we doubt the ultimate expediency, of turning out capable and honoarble subordinate officers who have not been factious or irregular in their politics, for the purpose of rewarding adherents; but it is not new in this country, and if it is now pursued, the extent to which it has been or probably will be carried, cannot yet be ascertained. Cases in which appointments were made by the previous administration in order solely to provide for favourites, and those wherein a full political or personal confidence and communion may be deemed necessary for the suitable administration of affairs,—such, and others that might be cited, should be considered as exceptions, or be reserved for particular enquiry.

On one head, every patriotic citizen owes thanks and honor to General Jackson. He has, first, disregarded the unjust and mischievous distinction of quondam Federalist and Democrat, in the choice of functionaries of the highest rank. The *emancipation* of a numerous class of Americans, long proscribed after the original and every sound motive to their disfranchisement had vanished, seems to have been effected as to the executive department of the General Government. This constitutes an era in our political annals, to which historians will refer as much more important and remarkable than it may now appaer on a slight observation.

At the late meeting, *the American Bible Society* pledged itself if properly sustained by its auxiliaries, to place, within two years, a Bible in the hands of every family in the United States, that should be willing to receive it. In furtherance of that resolution, a meeting was on Thursday last held in New York, at which *seven thousand six hundred and thirteen dollars* were subscribed.

Medal to Miss Clara Fisher.—We have seen the Medal intended to be presented to Miss Clara Fisher, by the *Association of the Friends of Ireland in Charleston*, as a complimentary return for her liberality towards them. The design and workmanship are beautiful. It is an Irish Harp, richly set with emeralds; the head of the Harp is a diamond; the Harp is encircled by a ring, representing a wreath of Shamrock, richly chased in party colored gold. The Medal is about an inch and a half in diameter, and is designed for a neck ornament. Attached to it is a handsome Chain, with chased links, and a very rich Locket, representing a cluster of the Shamrock—thickly interspersed with emeralds. The back of the Medal is a smooth surface, designed for an appropriate inscription. The metallic material of which it is made, is very fine gold.—It is an elegant memorial of Irish patriotism, and Irish gratitude.—*Charleston Cour.*

An Editor in Limbo.—The editor of the Free Meeting Advocate, we understand, has been sentenced to $25 fine, or 30 days imprisonment, "for attempting to speak on the subject of religion, in the Presbyterian meeting house, at Auburn," and is now suffering in "durance vile" for his presumption.

MARRIED,

In this vicinity, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Benedict, Mr. DAVID SHAW, of this town, to Miss CATHARINE A. SHAW, daughter of the late Colin Shaw, sen.

On the 14th ult. in Richmond, Va., by the Rev'd Joseph H. Jenkins, Mr. MICHAEL GRIFFITH, aged 107, to Miss POLLY MARTIN, aged 17.

"High *Betty* Martin, tiptoe, tiptoe;
High *Betty* Martin, tiptoe, fine."
(Wonder if the old gentleman can dance.)

DIED,

In this vicinity, on Sunday morning last, Mr. WILLIAM W. BALLARD, merchant of this town, leaving a wife and two young children.

Also in this vicinity, yesterday morning, SOPHIA SARAH, infant daughter of Charles P. Mallett, Esq. aged 5 months.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, June 19th, Jno. Waddill, Jr's boat Post Boy, with salt for R. F. Yarbrough, Molasses, Sugar, Coffee, Fish and Lime for owner.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED, up to June 17, Brigs Busy from Warren, Mary from Philadelphia. Schooners Alpha from St. Barts, Magnet from New York, Nelson from Philadelphia, Meridian from Boston, Ruby from ditto. Sloop Harriet from Providence.

CLEARED, Brigs Rodney for Eastport, Orion for Boston. Schooners Ann Maria for Guadaloupe, Hibernia for Philadelphia, Brilliant for Boston, Plato for do.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

Cotton, $6¾ a 7¼. Bagging, yard, 20 a 24. Bacon 6 a 6½. Candles, mould, 14. Coffee, 13 a 16. Corn, 50. Flour, $4, a $5 25. Iron 5 50 a 6 50. Flaxseed, 85. Lard, 6. Lead, 8. Shot, per bag, 2 50 Lime, 2 50 a 3. Molasses, 32 a 33. Nails, cut, 8 50 a 9, wrought, 18 a 20. Oats, 25 a 30. Sugar, common $9 prime $11 Salt, Liverpool 75 a 80. Steel, American, 8 a 9. Tobacco, leaf, $3. Ap. Brandy 40 a 45. Whiskey, 25. Wheat, 90 a $1.

U. S. Bank Notes 1 to 1¼ per cent. premium. Cape Fear do.

4TH JULY 1776.

Independent Company,
ATTENTION!

YOU are ordered to parade on the usual ground, on Saturday, the 4th of July next, at 8 o'clock, A. M., with 7 rounds of blank Cartridges, for the purpose of celebrating the 53d Anniversary of American Independence.

By order of Major Strong,
JNO. CARNEY, O. S.

June 25, 1829. 29-2w.

For Sale,

TANNER'S OIL, in barrels, London Porter, and 50 kegs White Lead, ground in oil, at a reduced price to close a consignment.

JNO. HUSKE.

March 18, 1829. 15tf.

Virginia State
LOTTERY,
TWENTIETH CLASS.

To be drawn at Richmond, Va., on Friday 26th of June, 1829.

Highest Prize,
$25,000!

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$25,000	51	of	150
1	of 15,000	51	of	100
1	of 10,000	51	of	90
1	of 5,000	51	of	80
1	of 4,930	102	of	60
10	of 1,000	102	of	50
10	of 600	102	of	40
10	of 500	204	of	30
10	of 400	1222	of	20
10	of 300	11475	of	10
29	of 200			

Whole Ticket $10, *Half* $5, *Quarter* $2 50,

To be had of

Yates & McIntyre,
Managers, No. 25, Broad street,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

☞Orders from the Country (free of postage) will be promptly attended to. [June 7, 1829.

Increase of the Tariff.—We must remind our commercial readers, says the Philadelphia Gazette, that, after 30th of the present month, additional duties will be levied on some imported goods.

All manufactures of wool or of which wool is a component part, which at present are charged with a duty of forty per cent. ad valorem, will then be charged with a duty of *forty-five* per cent.

All manufactures of wool or of which wool is a component part, at present charged with a duty of forty-five per cent. will then be charged with a duty of *fifty* per cent,

Unmanufactured hemp is at present charged with a duty of forty-five dollars a ton. After the 30th of the month, it will be charged with a duty of fifty dollars a ton. On the 1st of July 1830, the duty will be fifty five dollars a ton. On the 1st of July 1831, it will be sixty dollars a ton.

Cotton bagging is at present charged with a duty of four and a half cents per square yard. After the thirtieth of June, the duty will be increased to five cents per square yard.

The duty on unmanufactured flax is at present thirty-five dollars per ton. After the thirtieth of June it will be forty dollars: and an addition is to be made of five dollars per annum, till the duty shall amount to sixty dollars a ton.

On all manufactures of silk, or of which silk is a material, coming from beyond the Cape of Good Hope, the present duty is thirty per cent. ad valorem; the additional duty of five per cent. takes effect from the 30th of June.

On Indigo an additional duty of five cents a pound will be levied from thirtieth of June, till the thirtieth of June 1830, and from that time an additional duty of ten cents a year, until the whole duty shall amount to fifty cents a pound. The present duty is 15 cents.

The Eastern editors complain very much of the silence of the Nashville papers—usually, they say, so communicative—respecting the causes of Governor Houston's resignation. The truth is, the matter is mysterious to us, near as we are to the scene of action, and as it grew out of domestic troubles, we have heretofore thought it best not to attempt to penetrate too far into the origin of the strange transaction. We perceive, however, that some distant papers have speculated on the subject, and have stated, as facts, what at most are only plausible conjectures. We may venture, therefore, without impropriety, in order to remove erroneous impressions and to put a stop to unfounded speculations, to state that Governor Houston, who had been but recently married, and to a lady of unblemished character and of most respectbale family, was accused by some of his wife's relations of having wounded her peace by most unfounded accusations, and even injured her reputation by unfavorable insinuations to others. We do not understand that the Governor admitted the truth of these charges, but the manner in which they were made, the violence with which they were attended, and the popular excitement which ensued, induced him to abandon his public trust and to leave the State, as he says, forever. We understand that on his departure, he at once acquitted his wife of all censure, and maintained the propriety of his own conduct. The affair is probably unprecedented, and may well excite the curiosity and astonishment of the American people.—*Nashville Whig.*

Advertising.—The following instance of the advantages which frequently occur from advertising in the newspapers, is made public for the benefit of the community:

"In the month of April last a gentleman of this neighborhood proceeded to one of the Western States, with a considerable sum of money, which he intended to lay out in the purchase of land, and which, with a view to its safety during his journey, he enclosed in a belt, fastened round his waist. On his return home, without having effected his object, he found that the friction of riding had opened the seams to the belt, and that a roll of bank bills, to the amount of several hundred dollars, had escaped through the aperture; but, as he had not examined it in the course of his journey, he was entirely at a loss to imagine at what place the money had dropped out, and supposed it to be irrecoverably lost. In the mean time, however, a worthy man named Samuel Fullen, who keeps a house of entertainment within a few miles of Indianapolis had found the bank bills in question in a bed which had been occupied by our traveller and a gentleman in company with him. But they had been gone some time before the discovery was made; and he was wholly ignorant of their names. Having an indistinct recollection, however, that they had informed him that they were citizens of Ohio, and resided not far from Columbus; and being desirous that the money, which he believed must have belonged to one or the other of them, should be promptly restored to its owner, he gave notice of the discovery in the *Indianapolis Gazette*, from which it was, agreeably to his request, copied into the *State Journal* of the 7th ultimo; where it caught the eye of the traveller almost at the same moment that his loss had come to his knowledge. He immediately called at this office, very cheerfully paid for the publication, and hastened to Indiana, where he has no doubt ere this recovered his money, with little trouble or expense, save those necessarily attendant on the journey, whereas had it not been for the facilities afforded by advertising, he might either have never been able to find it, or have spent the greater part of it in attempting to discover where it had been lost had he been left to his own unaided exertions."

Ohio State Journal.

The Pennsylvania Miners' Journal, speaking of a rich bed of Iron Ore recently discovered, adds the following general remarks:

"Nature, in the distribution of her treasures, has been quite lavish in depositing them in this region. Scarcely a day passes down the stream of time, but that "metals, which shall give strength to our hands," are discovered. Our coal, which is already considered inexhaustible, is making its appearance in increased quantities—lands which were supposed to have been nearly as barren as Zahara's wilds, have been pierced, and their hidden treasures brought forth for the use, convenience, and comfort of man. Veins of coal, of an indefinite extent, and a most incredible width, have been and are opening, which is three per cent. better—can be worked at as cheap a rate—and sent to market with as great, if not greater facilities, than any other coal yet discovered in the U. States."

Out at last.—Mr. Clay's partizans are determined to take time by the forelock, and appear resolved to bring their favorite into public view, as a candidate for the next Presidency, at the earliest period.—For this purpose, arrangements are now making, and his more prominent friends have commenced drilling their subordinates preparatory to the election of members to the Kentucky Legislature, which takes place in August next. The subject is thus announced in one of the Kentucky coalition prints.

"Presuming that an attempt will be made by the next Legislature of Kentucky, to put into nomination our distinguished fellow citizen, H. Clay, as a candidate for the next President of the U. S.—We deem it important that a public avowal of the determination of all our candidates on this subject should be made."

Upon this announciation the Louisville Public Advertiser offers the following comments:—

"We are now in possession of the fact, that Mr. Clay's friends have resolved to urge his immediate nomination for the Chief Magistracy. This was anticipated. Such is the restlessness of Mr. Clay's ambition, that he is unwilling to permit the country to enjoy a single year of political repose.

"It is now the duty of the friends of the present administration to be on the alert. Mr. Clay is engaged in writing out and delivering electioneering speeches, and his political friends declare there shall be "*no neutrals.*" We must therefore select one of two alternatives:—we must resist this modern Cataline, or submit to his sway.

We learn from a gentleman from Washington, that the President of the United States intends visiting Old Point Comfort during the next week or week ensuing.—*Nor. Beacon.*

We are glad to hear from New York, that the officers and men who were wounded, more or less severely, by the explosion of the Steam Frigate Fulton, at the Navy Yard opposite to New York, are doing as well as could be expected. We have seen a letter from Mid'n R. E. Johnson, of North Carolina, who was one of them, stating that his wounds are getting much better, and he hopes soon to be about. His escape with life was wonderful; as a person very near to him was instantaneously killed.—*Nat. Int.*

Locusts.—The St. Clairsville Gazette announces the arrival of these insects in vast numbers in Ohio. They amuse, or rather annoy the people from day to day, with their accustomed music. It is feared they will do great damage to the fruit trees.

Some men have the *knack* of doing things in a very neat way. If the following from the New York Commercial isn't a case in point we dont know what can be. This is what we would call "a pretty particular genteel *dun.*—*Alex. Gaz.*

Sporting.—A man named H—— T——, who resides in the Western Reserve of Ohio, gives notice in the papers, "that he will meet 20 of the best sportsmen in the neighborhood, and shoot for $20.—20 dollars are also offered as a bet, as to who will throw a stone furthest with his naked hand and eat the most fresh oysters?" We hope Mr. T. will be the winner in both cases. And when he gets his money, we propose another long shot to him. Let him put *thirty five dollars* into his best rifle, and try if he can hit the office of the New York Spectator with it. It would afford us great pleasure to give him *credit* for such a performance.

Newly discovered Volcano.—A volcano has been discovered in New South Wales, in the direction of Hunter's River. It is at this moment in activity, emitting in the day time a dense volume of flame mingled with smoke, and in the night time a sulphurous bluish column of flame. The mouth of the volcano is described as lying between the peaks of two mountains, to which the native blacks have given the appellation of "Wingen." There is no appearance whatever of lava at the base or along the side of the mountains between which the volcano is pitched. The crater is described as extending 22 feet in width and 30 feet longitudinally. Every thing contributes to shew that this phenomenon cannot have been of long duration. The native blacks are said to gaze upon the volcano with an expression of astonishment and dread, as if its existence were perfectly strange to them: they call it "Deebil, deebil." It does not appear as if an irruption had yet taken place, and the crater seems as if it were hourly extending wider and longer.

A fine Maxim of Dr. Adam Clarke.—"No man, from what is called a principle of charity or generosity, should give that in *alms* which belongs to his creditors. *Generosity* is godlike, but *Justice* has ever, both in law and Gospel, the *first* claim."—*Notes on Matthew.*

An unexampled Motive.—An Irish Paper, in giving an account of a suicide committed by a man named Michael Ryan, who was to have been executed the following morning at Carlow, says—'No possible motive can be assigned for the rash act.'

Great events from little causes.—Oliver Cromwell, we are told, was near being strangled in his cradle by a monkey. Here, then, was this wretched ape wielding in his paws the destinies of nations. Henry the Eighth is smitten with the beauty of a girl of eighteen, and ere long "the reformation beams from Boleyn's eyes." Charles Wesley refuses to go with his wealthy namesake to Ireland, and the inheritance which would have been his, goes to build up the fortunes of a Wellesley, instead of Wesley; and to this decision of a school-boy, as Mr. Southey observes, Methodism may owe its existence, and England its military glory. Dr. Paley narrowly escaped being a baker. Here was a decision upon which hung in one scale, perhaps the immortal interests of thousands, and, in the other the gratification of the taste of the good people of Coggleswick for hot rolls.

POETRY.

BRIDAL SERENADE.

Wilt thou not waken, bride of May,
While flowers are fresh, and the sweet bells chime?
Listen and learn from my roundelay,
How all life's pilot-boats sailed one day—
A match with Time.

Love sat on a lotus leaf afloat,
And saw old Time in his loaded boat;
Slowly he crossed life's narrow tide,—
While Love sat clapping his wings, and cried,
"Who will pass Time?"

Patience came first, but soon was gone,
With helm and sail, to help Time on:
Care and Grief could not lend an oar,
And Prudence said, while she stayed on shore,
"I wait for Time!"

Hope filled with flowers her cork-tree bark,
And lighted its helm with a glow-worm spark:
Then Love, when he saw her bark fly fast,
Said, "lingering Time will soon be past!
Hope outspeeds Time!"

Wit went next, old Time to pass,
With his diamond oar and his boat of glass,
A feathered dart from his store he drew,
And shouted, while far and swift it flew,
"O, Mirth kills Time!"

But Time sent the feathery arrows back;
Hope's bark of amaranths lost its track;
Then Love bade her butterfly pilots move,
And laughing said, "They shall see how Love
Can conquer Time."

His gossamer sails he spread with speed,
But Time has wings, when Time has need,
Swiftly he crossed life's sparkling tide,
And only Memory stayed to chide
Unpitying Time.

[*Modern Welsh Harp.*

TIME—BY PERCY BYSSCHE SHELLEY.

Unfathomable Sea! whose waves are years,
Ocean of Time, whose waters of deep woe
Are brackish with the salt of human tears!
Thou shoreless flood, which in thy ebb and flow
Claspest the limits of mortality!
And sick of prey, yet howling on for more,
Vomitest thy wrecks on its inhospitable shore,
Treacherous in calm, and terrible in storm,
Who shall put forth on thee,
Unfathomable Sea?

Notice.

HAVING taken my Brother JONES FULLER in to partnership, my business will hereafter be conducted under the firm of *Thomas Fuller & Co.*

THOMAS FULLER.

June 3, 1829. 26tf.

Deep River Mills.

WILL positively be sold at Tyson's, on Saturday 27th June, that valuable

Saw and Grist Mill

on Deep River, in Chatham County, together with about 800 acres of land attached thereto, a part of which is well timbered.

Also, the *PLANTATION* on said River, in Moore County, the late residence of John Tyson, Jr. Dec'd, Containing about 550 acres of land, of which 150 is cleared and under a state of high cultivation.

At the same time and place, some *NEGRO WOMEN* and *CHILDREN* will be offered for sale.

The mills and plantation, if required, will be sold separate, to suit purchasers.

Payment for any part of the real Estate will be required in three equal Instalments, to wit: 1st Instalment to be paid 1st Jan'y 1832, to bear Interest from 1st Jan'y 1831. 2nd Instalment to be paid 1st Jan'y 1833, to bear Interest from 1st Jan'y 1832. 3d and last Instalment to be paid 1st Jan'y 1834, and to bear Interest from 1st Jan'y 1832.

The Negroes will be sold on a credit of 6 months. Bond with two or more approved securities will be required in all cases.

N. MACLERAN, Ag't.
for FANNY TYSON Ex'trx.

Tyson's, Moore County, May 11th 1829.

The Editors of the Raleigh Star, will give the above three insertions in their paper, and forward their bill to this Office.

State of North Carolina.

MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1829.

James Fry, vs. Edward Fry. } ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT, *Levied on Land, &c.*

IT appearing to the Court, that the Defendant in this case is out of the State; *It is therefore ordered*, That publication be made for six weeks in the *Carolina Observer*, printed in Fayetteville, that unless said Defendant appear at our next Court to be holden on the third Monday in August next, at the Court House in Carthage, and plead or demur, final judgment will be entered against him for the amount of the Plaintiff's demand and costs.

CORN'S DOWD, Clk.

May 29, 1829. 26-6w.

New Goods.

THE Subscriber announces to the public, that he has recently received a SPLENDID SUPPLY of GOODS. His stock embraces a very great variety, entirely too tedious to enumerate, consisting of

AMERICAN, BRITISH, AND FRENCH

GOODS,

Of the newest style, which he will sell for cash at much lower prices than usual. Merchants from the country are particularly invited to call, as the Subscriber intends to devote a considerable part of his attention to the Wholesale Trade for the future.

JOHN McARN.

May 28, 1829, 25tf.

Williamson Whitehead,

HAS on hand and will sell low for Cash or Country Produce:

3 Hhds. N. O. Sugar,
100 bbls. different qualities do.
20 bbls. white Brazil do.
160 bags Coffee,
20 hhds. Molasses,
60 kegs cut Nails,
1500 bush. Liverpool Salt,
300 do. Alum ditto.
300 sacks Liv. Salt,
10000 lbs. Bacon,
2000 do. Lard.

April 30, 1829. 2ltf.

N. Carolina Law Books.

THE Subscriber has just received, and will keep constantly for sale, the following works,

The Revisal of the Laws of North Carolina, price	$10 00
Chief Justice Taylor's Continuation of the same, (up to 1826)	2 00
Taylor's Digest of the Law relative to Executors & Administrators, &c.	1 50
Martin's Treatise on do. do.	2 00
Potter's Justice, (new Edition, 1828)	3 00

E. J. HALE.

Notice.

WHEREAS, by a Deed of Trust made and executed to the Subscribers, on the 28th day of last month, by *Jesse & Stephen Birdsall*, all their Real and Personal Estate, Stock of Goods in this place and at Raleigh, Notes, Bonds, Accounts, &c. as therein expressed were assigned to us, in Trust, for the purposes named in said deed.

Now, therefore, this is to require all persons indebted to the said firm of J. & S. Birdsall, to come forward and pay the same without delay to J. Birdsall, whom we have appointed our Agent for the purpose of collecting the debts and settling the accounts—and for the further purpose of disposing of the Stock of Goods now on hand, which he will continue to do at very reduced prices, previous to the time of sale of the whole property, contemplated for next month.

JOHN McLERAN, } Trustees.
HUGH McLAURIN, }

June 11, 1829. 27tf.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers, under the Firm of J. & S. Birdsall in this place, and S. Birdsall & Co. in Raleigh, was dissolved by mutual consent, on the 30th ultimo.

J. BIRDSALL,
S. BIRDSALL.

June 9, 1829. 27-4w.

Candles.

30 Boxes Fayetteville Mould CANDLES for sale.

WILLKINGS & CO.

June 10, 1829.

For Sale,

A Complete UNIFORM of the Independent Company. Apply at this Office

June 11, 1829.

State of North Carolina.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

IN EQUITY, Spring Term, 1829.

The President and Directors of the State Bank of North Carolina,

vs.

Samuel P. Ashe, A. L. Gomez, G. T. Hearsey, Solomon J. Isaacs, and William Hooper and James H. Hooper, heirs at law of Thomas C. Hooper, dec'd.

THIS Bill is filed by Complainants to foreclose a mortgage executed to them by Samuel P. Ashe, in August 1821, conveying to them a certain Lot situate in Fayetteville, at the foot of Hay Mount, on the north side of Hay street, on which stands a three story brick house, where the said Ashe formerly lived; and a Plantation on the Wilmington road, 2 miles below Fayetteville, called Spring Hill, joining Broadfoot's lands,—for the purpose of having the same sold and the money applied to the payment of the mortgage debt. And it appearing to the Court that Samuel P. Ashe had afterwards conveyed the first mentioned tract to one George T. Hearsey, who conveyed the same to Aaron L. Gomez, who assigned the same to Solomon J. Isaacs. And that the said Ashe, Gomez, and Isaacs are not inhabitants of this State; *It is therefore ordered*. That unless they plead, answer or demur to Complainant's Bill, on or before the next Term of this Court, the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard exparte.

Test, WILLIAM F. STRANGE, *C. & M. E.*

27 6w.

Shocco Springs,

WARREN COUNTY, N. CAROLINA.

ON the first day of June next, the houses at Shocco Springs, *nine* miles South of Warrenton and *three* miles from the Northern and Southern main Stage Roads, will be opened for the reception of Visiters. The great advantages of this watering place in most cases of disease and debility, have been so often tested by those who have attended it, that to such, it is only necessary to say, that all the buildings are in excellent repair and condition. The accommodations, in every respect, shall be such as my best efforts can effect, for comfort and convenience to all who may visit the place. To those who have not visited Shocco, it may be necessary to say, that the buildings are sufficiently numerous, and conveniently arranged for the accommodation of a large assemblage. The private apartments will afford ample retirement to those who prefer it, and the public Halls are abundantly spacious to receive all who may desire company, and where music and dancing can be enjoyed by such as delight in it.

An arrangement will be made to have divine worship performed at the Spring on the Sabbath day, where such visiters as may choose, can attend preaching without inconvenience.

In addition to the valuable Medicinal qualities of the Shocco waters, it is located in a most healthy part of the county, surrounded by a polished society, where the invalid can be restored to health, in an agreeable circle.

My terms for board, &c. will be the same as last year, viz: $1 per day for each grown person; $22 50 per month, or $6 per week—Children and servants *half price*. For horses, $15 per month, or 60 cents per day.

ANN JOHNSON.

May 28, 1829. 27 8w

To the Afflicted.

HADLOCK'S

Vegetable Sirup & Powder,

FOR DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.

THE Proprietor of this Medicine, after repeated trials of its virtues, which have been attended with the most signal success, now offers it to those who are afflicted by the wasting diseases which it is designed to relieve, in full confidence that it will be found efficacious, particularly if taken in the *incipient* stages of these diseases.

For two years past, this Medicine has been prepared in the form of a powder, and taken as an infusion, with the most happy success. It is now offered to the afflicted in the form of a Sirup or in Powder, as the patient may prefer, under the conviction, that either form will produce the same happy result. Those who consult convenience, and seek what is at once agreeable to the palate and salutary to the whole system, will give a preference to the Sirup, as it is already prepared and fit for immediate use. Among its most prominent qualities the following may be mentioned, as entitled to particular consideration. It promotes that gentle perspiration which is deemed healthy, and checks those sweats which are morbid and pernicious. It relieves chronic affections, and congestion of the lungs, by giving force to the languid circulation. It assuages cough. It promotes a free and mild expectoration. It removes pain from the chest. It relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration. It corrects obstinate costiveness, and thus leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Thus, it is found, that those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs, readily yield to this powerful remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and that it restores the patient to that bodily vigour, which that cruel disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, would very speedily destroy.

Certificates respecting the virtue of this Medicine will accompany each bottle. Price $2 50 a bottle, or $24 a dozen. For the Powders, $1 per bottle, or $9 dollars a dozen.

JAMES HADLOCK.

Fayetteville, N. C. February, 1829.—12-tf

BLANKS

Of all kinds, neatly printed, are kept constantly for sale at this office.

FEMALE SEMINARY.

Mrs. Bowen,

FORMERLY the principal Tutress in the Academy of this place, has returned from South Carolina, where she has for the last two years conducted an extensive Female Academy—and has now established a Female Seminary in this place, in which she will teach every branch of Science taught in other Public Institutions in this State, together with the ornamental branches of Needle-work, Drawing and Painting. She has associated with her in this Institution, Madam PERRY, who will give lessons in Music and teach the French Language. Mrs. Bowen flatters herself, that her exercises as a Tutress for many years, have gained for her such a reputation as will entitle her to public patronage. Her terms are as follows:

For Board and Tuition, $130,

Exclusive of Music and the French Language, for which there will be a separate charge.

N. B. Mrs Bowen will accommodate a few of the young Ladies who may come to this Institution from abroad, with Board and Lodging, and for others will procure accommodations in private families of the highest respectability in this place.

Fayetteville, N. C., Jan. 1. 1829.

THE Subscriber has on hand an extensive assortment of *BOOTS and SHOES*, embracing every variety of kinds, and offers them by the case, dozen, or at retail, low for cash.

ALSO,

Northern Sole LEATHER,
Harness ditto.
Upper ditto.
Philadelphia calf Skins, (first quality,)
Seal Skins,
Cochineal and blue goat coach Linings,
Hatter's Linings, shoe thread, &c. &c. &c.

In addition to the above, he has connected the

Manufacturing Business,

And will have made to order, every variety of men's, women's and children's Boots and Shoes of the best materials and warranted workmanship.

WM. L. HAWLEY.

Fayetteville, April 16, 1829. 19tf.

New Cheap FANCY STORE.

Henry L. Jones,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has, by the last arrivals from New York and Philadelphia, received an entire new assortment of desirable *Spring GOODS, Patterns of the newest style*, all of which have been selected with THE UTMOST CARE; which, with his former stock, makes his assortment worthy the attention of the public and will be sold as low as any Goods of the same kind, ever offered in this market. Among his assortment will be found the following

CHOICE GOODS:

Extra super blue Saxony Cloths,
Ditto black, Oxford and steel mixt ditto,
Handsome light and dark cassimeres,
Ditto light and dark Angola ditto.
1 case do. silver gray for summer wear,
A great variety of extra fine Valentia, Marseilles, silk and swansdown vesting,
2 cases black and blue Circassians, very cheap,
Fine black Lastings, and Denmark sattcens
Handsome brown and white linen drillings, fine
Do. super French and Russia do.
Green, red & col'd flannels. Sup gauze & Welsh do.
3 cases 7-8 & 4-4 superior soft dressed Irish Linens
7-4 8-4 and 10-4 table diaper
Irish Sheetings and Russia do. and diaper
Fine 6-4 cambric dimity. Do. low priced
2 cases handsome blk bombazetts. do. figd & col'd do
2 cases low priced Leghorn flats, very cheap
1 case do. really handsome.
A great variety of Fancy Calicoes, comprising every description of colours and newest style
3 cases 4-4 5-4 & 6-4 super jaconet muslins
Super corded and checked do.
Fine and low priced cambric muslins, assorted
Super extra plain and figd mull muslins
Book muslins, plain and figd do. needle worked
63 pieces extra rich figd Swiss muslins
Do. handsome plain do. White and col'd cravats
Linen cambric and linen cambric handkerchiefs
3 cases fine long lawn, very cheap
An eleg't assortm't of handsome inserting trimmings
A beautiful assortment of French and English thread laces and edgings
Do. bobinet & insertion lace, all widths and patterns
7-8 & 4-4 fine bobinet laces
4-4 5 4 & 6-4 black & white bobinet lace veils
Handsome worked capes and collars

Domestic Goods.

3-4 7-8 4-4 & 5-4 brown shirtings and sheetings
3-4 7-8 & 4-4 super Washington & sea isl'd shirtings
3-4 7-8 & 4-4 indigo apron checks, some very fine
Osnaburgs, Dowlas, 4-4 porter sheetings
Linen and cotton buckrams [colors.
A great variety of plain and striped domestics, fast
Foundation muslins, mosquito netting, &c.

Silk Goods.

Rich figd Gros de Naples. Extra blk Italian Lustring
Double chain blue and blk Gros de Naples
Handsome coloured do. (unusually cheap)
1 case of fine and low priced black bombazine
Extra fine Palmerines, a new and beautiful article
Do. black Italian Netts, very fine
Rich crape de Lyons, and black barege
Pink, white, green, straw, & blue colored Florences
Sinchews and sarsnetts. col'd bareges & battistes
Rich barege and silk hdkfs Real Thibet wool do.
4-4 and 5-4 do. Shawls. Scarlet merino do.
Extra handsome Lithographic Shawls
A great variety of dress shawls of every description.

Cutlery, &c.

Rodger's fine pen knives. Do. pocket do.
Low priced dirk do. Fine & low priced steel scissors,
Breakfast and dinner knives and forks, in setts,
Extra fine razors in cases, warranted good,
Heming & Son's best needles, Clark's spool cotton,
Do. sewing thread, all colours. Linen & cot. tapes,
Black and white cotton cords. Steel knitting pins.
Gilt and steel buckles, Do. low priced.
Ladies' woodstock gloves. Col'd horseskin & kid, do
English & French Silk do. Gentlemen's do. assortd.
English & French silk hose. Cotton & worsted do.
Gentlemen's lamb's woo. half hose,
Do white and col'd cotton do.
Patent Thread, all colours. Cotton Hkfs,
Large tortoise shell tuck combs, assorted,
Tortoise shell side do
A great variety of Brazilian and ornamented tuck & side combs,
Toilet, reding and pocket combs, do. fine do.
Misses long necked do., London gilt pins, assorted,
Pearl & cambric shirt buttons, with & without loops,
Britannia and plated table spoons. Do. tea do.
Spectacles assorted. Rich plated snuffers & trays,
Brass candlesticks. Bed chamber do.
Extra silver mounted do. Do. plated coasters,
Bread and tea trays, in setts,
Clothes & tooth brushes. Whittemore cards, No. 10,
Antique oil. Fancy soaps. Toy watches,
Pocket books, with and without clasps,
Best gilt coat buttons. Do. steel do.
Suspender and coat moulds. Paste board,
Bonnet willows. Umbrellas, &c. &c. &c.

Fayetteville, April 8.—18tf.

Bills of Exchange,

Just printed and for sale at this Office.

Lafayette Hotel,

HAY STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. CAROLINA.

RICH'D COCHRAN

HAS taken the above Stand recently occupied by Mr. Wm. Tracy, and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage; the conducting of this Establishment is placed under the superintendance and controul of his

Father and Mother,

Who will endeavor to give general satisfaction. The Hotel is in a central situation, spacious and well furnished.

He deems it unnecessary to expatiate upon the various inducements which this House presents to Travellers, or to make a profession of extraordinary merit on the occasion.

For *BOARDERS* or *TRAVELLERS* who wish to be retired, there is a House detached from the Hotel, not far from the seat of business and contiguous to the Court House, which affords comfortable and pleasant Lodging Rooms.

A *BATHING HOUSE* is attached to the premises, where a Cold or Warm Bath will be furnished on short notice.

July 31. 82-tf.

General Stage Office.

THE *only* general authorized Stage Office is kept at the above Hotel, which the following Stages arrive at and depart from, *by order of the Proprietors:*

Camden, Columbia, Augusta, Charleston, Raleigh, and Petersburg Stages, daily.

Norfolk Stage, departs every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arrives Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday.

Wilmington Stage, departs Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Western Stage, Rockingham, Wadesborough, &c arrives on Thursday and departs on Saturday.

Passengers are certain of securing seats in any of the above Stages, and receiving correct information as to the several routes. R. COCHRAN.

☞ As statements have been made, and are made, calculated to deceive and mislead the Public, and Travellers particularly, the Proprietor of the above Hotel, with the consent and approbation of the Proprietors of the Several Stages, subjoins the following certificates:

Mr Cochran,—We have received your note of this date, and have in reply to say, that we consider the Lafayette Hotel as our Stage Office, agreeably to our letter to you of the 1st August, 1828.

C. & P. MALLETT,
Proprietors of Charleston, Camden, and Tarborough Stages.

March 28, 1829.

The Lafayette Hotel is our only authorised Stage Office where seats can be taken.

O. & D. SALTMARSH,
Proprietors Raleigh and Petersburg Stages.
R. W. LATIMER,
Proprietor Wilmington Stage.
D. A. DAVIS,
Agent Western Stage

Fayetteville, April 2, 1829.

Anson Hotel,

WADESBOROUGH, N. CAROLINA.

THE Subscriber returns his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support he has heretofore received, and in soliciting a continuance of those favors, assures those who may visit this place in Court week, as well as Travellers and persons of pleasure, that they will find at this Establishment comfortable accommodations; his arrangements being such as to enable him in future to devote more of his own personal attention to the Establishment; he therefore begs leave to assure all those who may have the goodness to call on him, that no pains will be spared on his part, to render their situation as comfortable as possible.

His Table will be furnished with the best the country and market affords. His Bar will be constantly supplied with the choicest of Domestic Liquors. His Stables are large, and shall be attended with experienced and honest Ostlers, and the best provender, &c. INGOE D. CASH.

Wadesborough, Feb. 4, 1829. 10tf.

For Sale.

A GENERAL assortment of *Dry Goods, Hardware, and Cutlery.*

50 pieces Cotton Bagging. Bale Rope & Twine.
10 Tons Bar Iron & Steel assorted.
25 Kegs Cut Nails assorted.
100 Kegs London & Phila. White Lead in Oil.
50 Bags Coffee, Pepper, & Spice.
25 Barrels Brown, 10 do Loaf Sugar.
5 Hhds. Old Whiskey. Teas, & Wines.
English Castings & Duponts Powder.
200 Sacks & Bags.

J. HUSKE.

Nov. 13, 1828.

HARDWARE STORE.

South side of Market Square.

JUST received and now opening by the Subscriber, an extensive assortment of

Hardware & Cutlery,

Groceries,
Paints, Oils,
Drugs, Dye-Stuffs, &c.

This, with his former stock, makes the assortment complete; and he is disposed to sell at a small advance for cash, or on short credit to punctual customers. Country Dealers are requested to call and examine for themselves.

JAMES BAKER.

Fayetteville, Nov. 25, 1828. 99-tf.

$20 Reward.

RANAWAY from our Mills at Wilmington, four or five weeks since, a dark mulatto Man named CHARLES, 26 or 27 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches in height, and stoutly built. We purchased Charles in January, 1826; he has wrought with our Carpenters most of the time since. He was formerly owned by Mr. Louis Readie, of Meville's Creek, Beaufort county, 15 miles below North Washington, on Pamplico.

We have some cause to suspect that he may have joined some runaways belonging either to Sampson or Wake county.

We will give Twenty Dollars for his apprehension and delivery to us, or Ten Dollars on his being safely lodged in any Jail in the State.

C. & P. MALLETT.

Fayetteville, May 17, 1827.—19-tf.

Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, &c.

Just received and for sale by the Subscribers,

5 Hhds. and 30 bbls. *prime SUGAR,*
30 hhds Molasses,
60 bags Coffee,
20 casks Lime,
10 kegs Nails,
10 boxes Sperm Candles,
10 do. imperial and gunpowder Teas.

WILLKINGS & CO.

January 29, 1829. 18tf.

Mansion Hotel,

HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA.

L. JUDD PARDEE,

Formerly of JUDD'S, and recently of the CITY HOTEL, PHILADELPHIA,

RESPECTFULLY announces to the public, that he has rented the *MANSION HOTEL*, situate in the centre of business in this town, and that the same is now open for the reception of Boarders and Travellers.

The Premises have been, lately, completely repaired and painted. The extensive range of Parlors, Dining, Dancing, and Bar Rooms are all newly furnished. The Chambers supplied with *New Beds and Bedding*, and the Stables well provided with Fodder and Grain and faithful Ostlers. His Bar contains the choicest Wines and Liquors, selected by himself in Philadelphia, and his Larder will afford at all times the best provisions of the market and delicacies of the seasons, while his *charges will be moderate* to suit the difficulty of the times.

Having had long experience in two well known Hotels in Philadelphia, and intending to devote his entire attention to this establishment, he assures the Traveller and the Public, every exertion, with the advantage of that experience, is pledged for their comfort, repose, and gratification, and for the good management of the Mansion Hotel.

General Stage House.

THE following daily Stages arrive at and depart from the Mansion Hotel, viz: Charleston, Georgetown; Cheraw, Camden, Columbia, and Augusta, and Tarborough and Norfolk Lines. The Norfolk Line departs with Passengers from this Hotel, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, and arrives Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Sundays. The Route to Norfolk is pleasant, and not excelled as regards Roads, by any of equal distance in the United States. Passengers get sufficient sleep, and reach Norfolk the third day to dinner, in readiness for the different Steam Boats leaving that place for the Northern Richmond. Rooms and other comforts are at all times ready for all Stage Passengers and Families in private conveyances passing through this place, with moderate charges, to suit the difficulty of the times.

L. JUDD PARDEE.

Fayetteville, North Carolina, March 31, 1829.

☞ As statements have been made to mislead Stage Travellers, and prejudice them against this Hotel, the Subscriber subjoins the following note from Messrs. C. & P. Mallett, Proprietors of the Norfolk, Charleston, and Camden Lines of Stages:

Fayetteville, 31st March, 1829.

MR. L. JUDD PARDEE: *Dear Sir:* We have received your letter on the subject of our Stages, and have in reply to say, that any Passengers from the Mansion Hotel shall be as much assured of their seats as from any other House, and our Drivers are instructed to call regularly for them, and to carry such Passengers there as may choose to go.

We are, respectfully,
C. & P. MALLETT.

Books & Stationary

THE Subscriber has for sale, a general assortment of Books and Stationary, which he will sell hereafter CHEAP FOR CASH ONLY.

JAMES HADLOCK.

Fayetteville, May 13, 1829.

Private Boarding House.

MY House is open for the accommodation of Boarders, on reasonable terms, by the year, the week, or the day. And I would take School children for any length of time.

H. POTTER.

Fayetteville, Jan. 21, 1829—7tf.

New Goods.

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL,

HAS just received from New York and Philadelphia, and is now opening a splendid assortment of *NEW STYLE*

Spring and Summer Goods,

Selected with particular care, and are offered at very reduced prices for cash. He respectfully invites purchasers to call and examine his assortment, which consists of

Dry Goods, Hardware,
Groceries, Choice Liquors,
Glass & Crockery Ware, &c.

Fayetteville, May 7, 1829. 22-tf.

Notice.

THE Subscribers having associated themselves with Mr. A. Torrance as a Partner in Trade, their business in future will be conducted in Fayetteville under the firm of Horton, Hutton & Co., and in Salisbury under the firm of A. Torrance & Co.

HORTONS & HUTTON.

January 12, 1829. 6f.

Candles.

100 Boxes Fayetteville Mould Candles, price 14 cents, for sale by

J. & S. BIRDSALL.

Fayetteville, Nov. 19. 98tf.

The Copartnership

OF *John Lippitt & Co.*, was dissolved by mutual consent, on the 11th inst.

JEREMIAH LIPPITT.
JOHN LIPPITT.

The undersigned having received from John Lippitt, and the late firm of John Lippitt & Co., an assignment of their property in trust, requests their debtors to make immediate payment. Either of the Messrs. Lippitt, is authorised by me to attend to the settlement of the concerns of the late firm.

W. W. WILLIAMS.

October 15, 1828—93-tf.

Hats.

I have just received, and will continue to keep on hand, (being supplied from a manufactory in N. York) an assortment of fashionable HATS, and offer them at New York Retail prices.

W. L. HAWLEY.

Jan. 29, 1829.

Paper.

WRITING, Printing, and Wrapping *PAPER* of various kinds may be had low, at the store of Messrs. J. & S. Birdsall, or at the Paper Mill, in Fayetteville.

Rags.

HIGHEST prices paid in cash for *RAGS* of all descriptions, at the Paper Mill, in Fayetteville.

June 19, 1828. 97-tf.

Printing

Neatly executed at this office.